

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 25th September, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 18th September, is glad to say that the Anglo-Russian Protocol has been signed, and that the Boundary Commission will meet in November next to consider local necessities. Nothing more is as yet known of the terms of the treaty than that the Zulfikar Pass has been left to the Amir. The British and the Russian Governments should be congratulated on the peaceful settlement of the frontier difficulty, inasmuch as an outbreak of hostilities would involve an immense loss of men and money to them. But the question is—what guarantee is there that Russia will make no further advance in future? The despatch of the Frontier Commission and the military preparations made on account of the late Central Asian crisis have cost the British Government no less than seven millions sterling. Has any safeguard been provided to prevent the St. Petersburg Government from raising difficulties in future which are an amusement to it, but which put this country to such heavy expense. The defences which Lord Randolph

Circulation,
600 copies.

Churchill means to provide are good in their way, and all India ought to be grateful to his lordship for them. But nature itself has supplied this country with a strong frontier, and it is almost impossible that Russia should ever undertake an invasion. One principal defence necessary for the protection of the Indian Empire is the good will of the people.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 16th September, says that at last Mahārāja Dalip Singh, accompanied by his family and servants, is about to leave England for this country on the 28th October. He will live at Delhi, where some houses and villages have already been purchased for him. Sikhs have agreed to receive him, his European wife, and children into their society. As he has sold all his property in England, there is no probability of his returning to that country. It is believed that his advent in this country will cause great enthusiasm among the Sikh community, which is highly desirable at the present juncture. He is loyal to the core, and ready to sacrifice his life on behalf of the British Government. (The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 19th September, praises the British Government for the permission granted by it to the Mahārāja to return to his home, and thinks that the measure will have a very beneficial effect on frontier affairs.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 21st September, adverting to the establishment of Lady Dufferin's Fund for the training of native midwives and female doctors, observes that the measure is a very laudable one and will greatly mitigate the sufferings of native women in time of sickness. As the movement has the support of high officers throughout the country, there is no doubt that the necessary funds will be soon forthcoming. Many native chiefs have already given handsome donations. It need hardly be said that owing to this beneficent scheme Lady Dufferin's name will be always remembered with gratitude by the native population. It would appear that the *Indian*

Mirror lately complained that subscriptions were being collected by official pressure. The *Pioneer* says that as soon as the Mahárája of Benares saw this complaint, he at once contributed Rs. 1,000 to the fund, and declared that no official pressure had ever been brought to bear on him for the payment of any subscriptions. Anglo-Indian newspapers lose no opportunity of attacking native publications and embittering the feelings of Europeans towards natives. But the *Pioneer* is not entirely to blame on this occasion. The Mahárája really committed a great mistake if he made the declaration which has been ascribed to him by the *Pioneer*. The *Akhbár* would not be surprised if His Highness acted under the advice of Rája Shiva Prasád, whose patriotism is well-known. His Highness could please Government officers by contributing to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund without insulting the *Indian Mirror*. It could never be the object of the *Mirror* to prevent native chiefs from contributing to the fund.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th September, says

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same.

that Lady Dufferin's Fund, which has been established in a way by Government, is sure to reach a fairly large amount. The proposal reflects great credit on Lady Dufferin's sympathy for native women, but it threatens soon to take a very objectionable shape. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* was the first person to sound a note of warning, and to point out that Christian Missionaries had some connection with the project. The *Times* has in some measure confirmed the statement of the *Mirror*. The *Hindustáni* has reason to believe that Missionaries are in fact endeavouring to deceive Lady Dufferin. But Government must know very well that the Asiatic mind is very jealous in religious matters. If the belief once gains ground among natives that Missionaries are at the bottom of the movement, all the efforts in behalf of the fund would come to naught. It is well known that many useful Missionary projects have failed, simply because the authors had also an ulterior object in view. Flatterers and

traitors are to be found in every country, and therefore the *Hindustani* is not surprised at the conduct of the Maharaja of Benares who, acting under the evil advice of Raja Shiva Prasád, and, in order to please European officers, has contradicted the rumour that official pressure is being exercised in collecting subscriptions for Lady Dufferin's Fund. But can any native nobleman conscientiously say that he always contributes voluntarily to funds which are started by Government officers? A young Raja in Oudh, who is probably desirous of obtaining titles, has given a donation of Rs. 500, and has also declared, like the Maharaja of Benares, that he has never been pressed by any Government officer to pay subscriptions to any object. The question is—how often has he given donations for charitable purposes during his life? To the *Hindustani's* knowledge, this is the first occasion on which he has shown such generosity. At all events, he has never supported any movement for the public good set on foot by his countrymen.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 19th September,

The same.

observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Lady Dufferin's scheme for providing medical aid to native women will tend to remove the barrier that exists between Europeans and natives more than the measures adopted by Bengalis for the purpose. The *Gazette* evidently means that a frequent intercourse between European female doctors and respectable native women will increase sympathy between the two classes of the community. This is true, but it should be remembered that natives will not like to place their women under the treatment of European female missionaries for fear of their tampering with their faith. For the success of Lady Dufferin's scheme it is necessary that native females of good conduct should be trained as doctors.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 14th September,

The same.

says that an Association has been established in every province to pro-

mote the objects of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Association in these provinces has offered to pay a scholarship of Rs. 10 to each female who will enter the Medical School at Agra for education. Women desirous of admission should be fairly acquainted with Hindi or Urdu and should know arithmetic up to the rule-of-three. It would be well if a school for training female native doctors were established at Benares.

A correspondent of the *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the Pándhari tax at Ramtek, 23rd September, says that when he passed by the Tahsildár's office at Ramtek, Nagpur, on his recent visit to that place, he found some persons at the door of the office bitterly complaining of the unjust levy of the Pándhari tax from them. The tax was imposed on a woman who was so poor that she possessed only one or two tin vessels from which she drank water, a small piece of leather and an awl, and these things were seized by the tahsíl officials to realize the tax from her by their sale. The writer overheard another man saying that he had been taxed, although he did not carry on any kind of trade. The writer was told by another person that the names of many people who had died some years ago had been entered in the list of tax-payers! This shows how carelessly the assessments have been made.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd September, states that the Magistrate of Allahabad convened a public meeting on the 21st idem to consider the subject of regulating the Muharram and the Ram-lila fairs. Some 50 Hindus attended the meeting, while Musalmáns were about ten times that number. It is believed that the Magistrate has ordered the Rám-lila to be held, on the 2nd, the 5th, and the 7th days in the morning till 9 A. M., and in the afternoon from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. on the other days. The Hindus do not approve of this arrangement, as the Ram-lila has never been held in the morning before.

Circulation,
600 copies.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Bráhma*n (Cawnpore), for September, advertizing to the circumstance that the Muharram and the Dasehra will synchronize this year, advises Musalmans to refrain from committing riots, and also asks Government to take the necessary precautions.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 19th September, observes that, since the occurrence of serious riots between Hindus and Musalmáns at Moradabad during the Muharram about ten or twelve years ago, the public celebration of the Muharram has been prohibited in that city. The prohibition is an unjust interference with the religious affairs of Musalmáns and should be withdrawn, especially as friendly relations now exist between the two classes, and the Hindus have lately been allowed to celebrate their *holi* and other festivals in a public manner.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyáya Suddá* (Hardá), of the 16th September, publishes the proceedings of the influential public meeting lately held at Bombay to consider the subject of adopting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Fawcett. Lord Reay presided on the occasion, and it was decided to collect subscriptions for establishing a memorial. The *Suddá* highly approves of the movement, and hopes that other provinces will co-operate with the Western Presidency in the matter.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd September, regrets to say that the funerals of convicts, who die in jails, and whose bodies are not claimed by their friends, are not performed properly by jail officials. The corpses of Hindu prisoners should be decently covered and then they should be burnt. The bodies of Musalmáns should be buried in a decent way, funeral prayers being offered by Muhammadan convicts. The proposed arrangements will no doubt involve some additional expenditure, but Government should not grudge it, especially as the

income from the labour of prisoners exceeds the cost of their support.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th September, in an article communicated by a cultivator, complains that proper care is not exercised in the selection of numbardárs in the Panjáb. There are many numbardárs who are indebted and illiterate, and some of them are even blind.

Circulation
155 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th September, publishes an account of the public meeting held at the *Tribune* office on the 14th idem by the Indian Association of Lahore in honour of the elevation of Pandit Rám Náráyan to the bench of the Panjáb Chief Court. Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.S.I., presided, and suitable speeches were delivered.

Circulation
155 copies.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 16th September, says that it appears from the *Anglo-Indian* newspaper that one Smith, employed in the Public Works Department at Meerut, lately got drunk and fired eighteen shots, killing a native nurse and wounding a syce and a sweeper. He is reported to have lost his temper owing to the detention of his son by his step-son. It is surprising that the accused sought to gratify his anger by shooting three innocent natives, but he took good care not to hurt his step-son who had offended him. Such unfortunate incidents have lately been very frequent.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th September, says that at Balasore an under-trial prisoner lately threw a stone at the Magistrate in Court. Had the stone struck the Magistrate, he would have been severely hurt on the head. When the man was remonstrated with for his misconduct, he replied that his object was to invite the Magistrate's attention to his case, which had long been pending before him. It will be remembered that a convict also lately struck a

Circulation
400 copies.

Magistrate at Allahabad with a dirty shoe. Such attacks on officers are no doubt to be greatly regretted, but they tend to bring careless Magistrates to their senses more than scores of articles in newspapers would. There are Magistrates who allow accused persons to remain in the jail for several months by unnecessarily postponing their trial, and sentence people to imprisonment for most trivial offences.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 25th September, has a long article on the limit of weight fixed for privileged newspapers. The postage on vernacular newspapers was reduced from half an anna to quarter of an anna with a view to increase the circulation of those publications, but the restriction as to weight has defeated that object. Editors have reduced the bulk of their journals and print them on thin paper, in order that they may not exceed three tolas in weight. People consider native publications in their present condition as rather dear and do not subscribe to them so largely as otherwise they would do. The proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbār* invited the attention of the Director-General of Post-offices to the subject by a petition, in vain. On the other hand, Rāe Sālig Rām has been pleased to grant a concession to the *Pioneer* in the matter of postage. He has issued orders to the Post Masters in these provinces to the effect that, if copies of that paper be found at any time to exceed ten tolas in weight, they should not be charged penal postage. The *Pioneer* stood in no pressing need for the concession, for its subscribers, being mostly Europeans, are well-to-do persons and fully appreciate the value of newspapers. The *Akhbār* argues that vernacular newspapers spread knowledge and civilization among the people, give wide publicity to the measures of Government, and enable Government to keep touch with the native population. Hence they are entitled to special indulgence as regards postage, especially as natives are not as yet in a position to appreciate their importance.

The *Akhbār* hopes that the Government of India will take the subject into consideration and abolish the limit of weight in case of privileged newspapers.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 16th September, complains that the present system, under which editors have to prepay postage for privileged newspapers in advance for the quarter, causes a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience to them, and urges the introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps for such newspapers in order to put a stop to the evil.

A correspondent of the *Sādiq-i-Akhbār* (Bahāwalpur), of the 17th September, complains that people are exposed to great inconvenience in entering stations on the Rewari-Firozpur line to see their friends off. At some stations platform-tickets have been introduced, but their value has been fixed at half an anna. The writer is of opinion that quarter-anna platform-tickets should be introduced at all the stations.

Circulation
264 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th September, the *Vazir-i-Hind* (Sialkot), of the 20th September, the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 19th September, and many other newspaper express deep regret at the death of the Mahārāja of Kashmir and praise him for his good qualities. Some of the papers also briefly describe the reforms which were introduced by the Mahārāja in the administration.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 19th September, in noticing the death of the Mahārāja, observes that he conducted the administration with great ability. He was very popular with all classes of his subjects, and thousands of men benefited by his generosity. He was a great patron of learning, and his death is a severe blow to the cause of Sanskrit education.

Circulation
250 copies.

He contributed no less than Rs. 93,000 to the Panjáb University fund for the encouragement of the study of Western science by natives through Oriental languages. It is to be hoped that the Syndicate will establish a suitable memorial to the Mahārāja in connection with the University. Sir Oliver St. John, the British Resident in Kashmir, has at present very delicate duties to perform. The less he disturbs the existing arrangements, the better.

Circulation
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 19th September, writing from Jammū on the 15th idem, observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette* stated that, on account of the death of the Mahārāja, the work of administration would be suspended and all the shops would be closed in Kashmir for twenty-one days. The statement of the *Gazette* is exaggerated. On the very first day after the death of the Mahārāja the heir apparent to the throne ordered the State officers to attend to urgent business and allowed druggists, bakers and other traders, who supply necessities of life, to reopen their shops. Permission was also accorded to Musalmāns to celebrate the Id on the 20th September, as usual.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation
100 copies.

The *Mufid-i-A'm* (Agra), of the 20th September, in its local news column, regrets to state that lately a girl, having been attacked by a monkey, fell from the top of a house to the ground below, and was killed. Such fatal accidents frequently occur, but still the Municipal Board has not as yet adopted any measures to free the town of the brutes. The Local Government once invited its attention to the subject, in vain. It should follow the example of the Muttra Board and make arrangements for the expulsion of the brutes.

Circulation
600 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 23rd September, complains that sweepers throw the dirty water of drains attached to private houses into by-lanes, and

that the city road is in a neglected condition. It is surprising that the Municipal Board does not repair roads and light the town properly, while, on the other hand, it has sanctioned the construction of a tiffin-room at the Municipal office at a cost of Rs. 250. The municipal funds are not intended to be spent on the comfort of Municipal Commissioners.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 13th September, received on the 24th idem, says that on the 20th idem, the day of the late Id, a Muhammadan at Moradabad

Quarrel between Hindus and Musalmáns on the day of the late Id at Moradabad.

brought to his house a cow which, however, he did not mean to kill there, but at some other place. Some evil-minded Hindu traders, living in the neighbourhood, remonstrated with him in consequence and closed their shops. Other Hindus in the town followed suit and suspended all trade. As soon as the Magistrate heard of the unfortunate incident he deputed the Tahsildár and other native officials to induce the Hindus to re-open their shops.

Circulation
150 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 17th September, in a communicated article, gives an account of a Hindu widow marriage which took place at Amritsar on the 10th idem under the auspices of the Árya Samáj. The couple belong to the Arora caste. Some months ago another widow, of the Khatri caste, was married at the same place.

Circulation
450 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th September, states that the Jáma-i-Masjid at Delhi is one of the most famous buildings in this country, and urges that measures should be adopted to repair it. It is not known whether Major Cole, who was appointed to report on the condition of old royal buildings, has recommended the repair of the mosque in question.

Circulation
400 copies

It appears from the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 16th September, that the editor was lately criminally prosecuted by one Raoji Abaji for libel. The Magistrate convicted the accused

Subodh Sindhu libel case.

Circulation
310 copies.

and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 60, and, in case of default, to one month's simple imprisonment.

Circulation
755 copies.

The *Nûr Afshân**(Ludhiana), of the 17th September, complains that soldiers belonging to the Fort garrison at Ludhiana much harass the people living in the neighbourhood, and levy black-mail from persons who pass by the fort.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Islam</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Diván Ayá Singh	Sep. 22nd	1885.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 19th	Sep. 25th.	203 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Kútá Singh	" 16th, 18th & 21st.	" 20th	500 "
4	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Shuján-l-Hasan	" 21st	" 24th	250 "
5	<i>Ainu-l-Akbár</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	150 "
6	<i>Akbár-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 16th & 19th,	" 19th & 22nd	2,500 "
7	<i>Atmalu-l-Akbár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-l-dín	" 18th	respectively.	
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 19th & 22nd	" 21st.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 21st	" 24th	106 copies.
10	<i>Amjadu-l-Akbár</i>	Badáun	Urdú	Ditto	Alí Amjad Husain	" 15th	" 20th	250 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 19th	" 22nd	150 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" "	" "	250 "
13	<i>Anwaru-l-Akbár</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	" 19th to 25th,	" 19th to 25th	600 "
14	<i>Árya Pattra</i>	Bareilly	Hindí-Urdú	Monthly	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	For September	respectively.	425 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Ázád	... Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	1885. Sep 22nd	1885. Sep. 23rd	182 copies.
16	Bhārat Bandhu	... Aligarh	Hindí-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Rām	... 18th	... 20th	100 "
17	Bhārat Vilās	... Ágrá	Hindí	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	... 15th	... 21st	225 "
18	Bhārat Prakash	... Morádábád	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Banwari Lal	... "	... 20th	150 "
19	Bráhmaṇ	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Monthly	Pratap Narayan	... For September	... 22nd	300 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	... Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	... Sep. 19th	... 23rd	250 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	... 21st	... "	500 "
22	Dabru-l-Mulh	... Bhupál	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Aliján	... 20th	... 25th	313 "
23	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-dín	... 23rd	... "	335 "
24	Desh Hitaishí	... Ajmere	Hindí	Monthly	Shiva Prasad	... For August	... "	300 "
25	Ghamkhudr-i-Hind	... Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Maharaj Kishun	... Sep. 29th	... 21st	" "
26	Gurmukhi Akhbar	... Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Jhanda Singh	... 16th	... 20th	" "
27	Hamt-i-Hind	... Cawnpore	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nābi	... 17th	... "	633 "
28	Hindustani	... Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Ashraf.	... 18th, 20th & 23rd.	... 19th, 21st & 24th respectively.	600 "
29	Islām	... Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	... 18th	... 22nd	260 "
30	Jain Pratish	... Farukhnagar.	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Jiya Lal	... July 26th, Aug. 11th & 26th & Sep. 9th.	... 25th	162 "
31	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	... Sep. 16th & 19th.	... 19th & 22nd respectively.	132 "

32	Jalwa-i-Tár	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	...	Ganeesh Lal	...	16th	...	20th	...	90	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th & 13th.	...	" 19th & 24th	...	150	"
34	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	Sep. 21st	...	23rd	...	265	"
35	Kashf Patiriká	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	" 18th	...	" 19th	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).	"
36	Katchar Punch	Aonla	Urdú	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Shah	...	22nd	...	24th	...	200 copies.	"
37	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindí	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	...	" 14th	...	" 19th	...	350	"
38	Khair Khosh-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	" 16th & 22nd,	...	" 19th & 24th	...	200	"
39	Khair Khosh-i-Oudh,	Fyzabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Khairat Lal	...	" 15th	...	" 20th.	...	400	"
40	Khair Khosh-i-Pan-	Gajranwalla	Ditto	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	" 24th	...	" 25th	...	450	"
41	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	...	Harukh Rai	...	" 17th, 19th & 22nd.	...	" 19th, 22nd & 24th	...	450	"
42	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	...	Didar Baksh	...	" 19th	...	" 22nd	...	100	"
43	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	" 21st	...	" 24th	...	90	"
44	Masir-i-Qasir	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	" 22nd	...	" 25th	...	208	"
45	Matta-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Durgé Prasad	...	" 19th	...	" 20th	...	50	"
46	Mir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mubibullah	...	" 16th	...	" 24th	...	240	"
47	Mulla-i-Am	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Khan	...	" 20th	...	" 24th	...	100	"
48	Mulla Dopided	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Ahmad Baksh	...	" 21st	...	" 23rd	...	700	"
49	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Alijan	...	" 15th	...	" 21st	...	50	"
50	Misr-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	" 7th & 15th	...	" 19th & 23rd	...	200	"
51	Misr-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Avtar Krishn	...	" 7th & 15th	...	" 19th & 23rd	...	"	"
52	Misr-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	...	Jamná Das	...	" 23rd	...	" 25th	...	325	"
53	Misr-i-Sahar	Budoun	Ditto	Ditto	...	Imtiás Ahmad	...	" 17th	...	" 21st	...	175	"
54	Misr-i-Ashraf	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rev. C.B. Newton	...	" "	...	" 19th	...	755	"
55	Misr-i-Badoun	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ahmad Shah	...	" "	...	" "	...	400	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	Nur-ul-Absar	... Allahabad ...	Urdú	Weekly	... Roshan Lal	1885. Sep. 20th	1885. Sep. 22nd	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govern- ment).
57	Nur-ul-Anwar	... Cawnpore ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Abdu-l-Hamid	19th	19th	403 copies.
58	Nyaya Sudha	... Harda ...	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Basudeva Bhaskar	16th & 23rd, " "	19th & 25th respectively.	415 "
59	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow ...	Urdú	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	19th to 25th, " "	19th to 25th respectively.	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govern- ment).
60	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjad Husain	17th	21st	375 copies.
61	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	16th & 19th, " "	19th & 21st respectively.	275 "
62	Panjabi Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firozu-l-din	16th	19th	80 "
63	Patila Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	... Din Muhammad	22nd	24th	295 "
64	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	... Dewaki Nandan	23rd	"	600 "
65	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	... Ganeshi Lal	20th	22nd.	"
66	Qaisar	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	19th	20th	125 "
67	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	... Divan Chand	24th	25th	400 "
68	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Muharram Ali	19th	21st	"

69	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khádím Ali	...	17th, 19th & 22nd.	...	19th, 21st & 24th respectively.	155	"
70	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí,	...	Weekly	...	Murád Ali	...	21st	...	24th	315	"
71	<i>Ratn Prakash</i>	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	3rd & 10th,	...	24th	150	"
72	<i>Reformer</i>	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sálig Rám	...	19th	...	21st	700	"
73	<i>Rohikhand Punch</i>	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	Aug. 30th, & Sep. 6th & 13th.	...	19th & 24th,	150	"
74	<i>Sabha Kapáthala</i>	...	Kapáthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nizáma-l-dín	...	Sep. 19th	...	22nd	365	"
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76	<i>Sahifa-i-Qudat</i>	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	...	"	...	19th	280	"
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81	<i>Shula-i-Tár</i>	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibráhim,	...	22nd	...	24th	210	"
82	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	...	Khándwa	...	Maráthi	...	Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	16th	...	19th	125	"
83	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	...	Rámpur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Razá	...	17th	...	22nd	80	"
84	<i>Taksh</i>	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	19th	...	"	"	"
85	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhbar</i>	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Muhammad Ali	...	25th	...	25th	200	"
86	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	20th	...	22nd	975	"
87	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	16th to 22nd,	...	19th to 25th respectively.	120	"
88	<i>Vrit Dhard</i>	...	Dhar	...	Maráthi	...	Weekly	...	Harí Bháskar	...	17th	...	25th	250	"
89	<i>Wagaya-i-Alam</i>	...	Gházípur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	...	14th	...	10th	250	"

ALLAHABAD :
The 30th September, 1885.

PRİYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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